

NAUVOO

NEIGHBOR

OUR MOTTO.—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

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THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR

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BY JOHN TAYLOR,

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SIN AND PHILANTHROPY.

A True Tale.

(Concluded from our last.)

The good old man there went to the hotel, and enquired for Henry Stuart. The servant; and his lordship had not yet risen. Tell him my business is of importance, said friend Hopper. The servant soon returned and conducted him to the chamber. The nobleman appeared surprised that a plain old Quaker should thus intrude upon his luxurious privacy; but when he heard his errand, he brushed deeply, and frankly admitted the truth of the girl's statement. His benevolent visitor took the opportunity to "bear a testimony" as the Friends say, against the sin and selfishness of profligacy. He did it in such a kind and fatherly manner, that the young man's heart was touched.

He excused himself, by saying that he would not have tampered with the girl, if he had known her to be virtuous. I have done many wrong things, said he, but thank God, no betrayal of confiding innocence rests on my conscience.

I have always esteemed the basest

act of which man is capable. The im-

prisonment of the poor girl, and the for-

lorn situation in which she had been

found, distressed him greatly.

When Isaac reprobated that the silk

had been stolen for his sake, that the

girl had thereby lost profitable employ-

ment, and was obliged to return to her

distant home, to avoid the danger of ex-

posure, he took out a fifty dollar note,

and offered it to pay her expenses. Nay,

said Isaac, thou art a very rich man; I

see in thy hand a large roll of such notes.

She is the daughter of a poor widow,

and thou has been the means of doing

this great injury; give me another.

Lord Henry handed him another fifty

dollar note, and smiled as he said, you

understand your business well. But you

have acted nobly, and I reverence you

for it. If you ever visit England, come

to see me. I will give you a cordial wel-

come, and treat you like a nobleman.

Farewell, friend, repeat Isaac, though

much to blame in this affair, thou too

hast behaved nobly. Mayest thou be

blessed in domestic life, and trifle no

more with the feelings of poor girls; not

even with those whom others have be-

trayed and deserted.

Luckily, the girl had sufficient pres-

ence of mind to assume a false name

when arrested; by which means her true

name was kept out of the newspapers.

I did the said she, for my poor moth-

er's sake With the money given by

Lord Henry, the silk was paid for, and

she was sent home to her mother, well

provided with clothing. Her name and

place of residence remained to this day a

secret in the breast of her benefactor.

Several years after the incidents I

have related, a lady call'd at friend Hop-

per's house and asked to see him. When

he entered the room, he found a hand

solemly dressed young matron, with a

blooming boy of five or six years old.

She rose to meet him, and her voice

choked, as she said, friend Hopper, do

you know me? He replied that he did

not. She fixed her tearful eyes earnestly

upon him, and said, you once helped,

me when in great distress. But the good

missionary of humanity had helped too

many in distress, to be able to recollect

her, without more precise information.

With a tremulous voice, she bade her

son go into the next room, for a few mi-

nutes; then dropping on her knees, she

hid her face in his lap, and sobbed out

I am the girl, that stole the silk. Oh,

where should I now have been, if it had

not been for you! When her emotion

was somewhat calmed, she told him that

she had married a highly respectable

man, a senator of a native state.

Having a call to visit the city, she had again

and again passed friend Hopper's house,

looking wistfully at the windows to catch

a sight of him; but when she attempted

to enter, her courage failed.

But I go away to-morrow, said she

and I could not leave the City, without

once more seeing and thanking him, who

saved me from ruin. She recalled her

little boy, and said to him, look at that

old gentleman, and remember him well;

for he was the best friend your mother ever

had. With an earnest invitation that he

would visit her happy home, and a fer-

vor "God bless you," she bade her bene-

factor farewell.

My venerable friend is not aware that

I have written this story. I have not

published it from any wish to glorify him

but to exert a general influence on the

hearts of others; to do my duty towards

teaching society how to cast out the De-

mon Possess, by the voice of the Angel

Love.

[Boston Courier.]

ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.

The following interesting Letter on this subject, is furnished by the Washington correspondent of the New York True Sun:

Washington, Feb. 21, 1844.

I can state to you, on the most un-doubted authority,—authority in which every reliance can be placed, that Mr. Tyler and Mr. Upshur are about negotiat-ing a treaty with Texas for the annexation of that country to the United States.

By some means or other, the President has been induced to believe that the Senators (they have counted more,) will ratify the treaty, when made; thus this maneuver entirely takes the question out of the hands of the House of Representatives, and completely steals a march upon that body of political schemers. The political capital to be manufactured out of this transaction, is very evident; should it succeed, Mr. Tyler considers himself placed even in a higher niche in the esteem of his countrymen, than the immortal Jefferson. He, it is true, purchased Louisiana, under the pressure of the Western excitement, which had not thus been allayed, would have stormed New Orleans by arms, and involved us in a desperate war with France; but Mr. Tyler intends to do an equally important act in the way of acquiring territory—unassisted by feeling, and ignorant of the Senate's intentions. If he succeeds, he considers that he will have a fair claim upon the gratitude of the country in general, and upon the South in particular.

This matter has long been in agitation between Mr. Tyler and Mr. Upshur. A few months ago, a confidential agent was despatched by the State department, to the Government of Texas, in order that he might receive and communicate the official intentions and desires of that government in relation to the proposed annexation.

These papers have been received, and upon them as a data, a treaty is now being drawn up to be presented for the consideration of the Senate, in the full confidence that it will be speedily ratified.

The most difficult part of this transaction consists in giving the necessary STATE reasons that should warrant such precipitate and secret action these reasons, have been furnished in detail, by the Texian authorities, and may be briefly condensed as follows:—

Unassisted by foreign foes, and at peace from internal strife, Texas finds herself unable to maintain her position among the independent powers of the earth from inherent weakness. She has not wealth enough within her borders to sustain a separate Government, and therefore an imperative necessity compels her to submit her independence to some-what higher power in consideration of protection to be furnished.

This necessity, it is said, has been established to exist; and if it be true, Texas must speedily be annexed to the United States or become an appendage of Great Britain. She is already heavily indebted to that country for pecuniary assistance, and she possesses no means of discharging the debt, unless it be to surrender her independence to that effect the country now known as Texas.

"The first question that arises is, whether the United States possess the abstract right of appropriating Texas; that is, whether, in the annexation of that country, we do not violate some right of property vested in another, or, is Texas free from foreign claims upon her. Mexico is the only country which makes that claim.

Texas was originally a possession of France, by the universally acknowledged title of the first discoverer of the soil, to the possession of it. La Salle claimed it for France in 1685, and it remained an appendage to that kingdom until it was purchased by the United States as a part of Louisiana. By the treaty of 1819, the United States ceded to his Catholic Majesty, the King of Spain, unconstitutionally, it is everlastingly, and in violation of the purchase treaty with France, whereby we became bound never to surrender that Territory, (the 3rd article of the said treaty is to that effect) the country now known as Texas, at the same time, possessing a claim upon Mexico as her colony. By the Mexican revolution, Spain lost her dominion over that country, and when the independence of Mexico had been recognized (not by the mother country) by foreign powers, that recognition became the basis of her claim upon Texas, then a part of the same Spanish possessions.

But a similar revolution has been at-tended with the same results as in Mexico, this old author is now sub-verted, and a proprietorship has been sub-verted for the benefit of the people.

The second objection is that it will increase our already overgrown territory to too great an extent. The present area of the United States amounts in round numbers to 2,000,000 of square miles, which, increased by the superficies of Texas, would be swollen to 2,318,000 square miles—a very considerable inc-crease, which causes a smile, when we consider the efforts being made for an occupation of Oregon, a country sepa-rate from us by a chain of lofty mountains and bounded by a distant sea,

while Texas is intimately associated with the Valley of the Mississippi, and already peopled with the Anglo-Saxon, the most superior race on earth.

This forms the ground work of the

State necessity, which it is proposed to offer to the Senate in argument for the treaty. The reasons why Texas should not fall beneath the dominion of great Britain, are, the slave question, and the command of New Orleans which would

be given to that power in the event of war—for by descending the Red, Alabama, and other streams, which, bordering the north of Texas, empty into the Mis-sissippi, and eat out New Orleans from succor from above, the enemy would obtain entire command of the western valley and of the Gulf, to our infinite damage and annoyace.

The valley of the Mississippi is accessible in nearly all directions from the territory of Texas, which is in fact a part of it, and the possession of which has been considered as very de-sirable by all classes of politicians from Jefferson to Clay.

That the South will never peaceably hold Texas in possession of Great Britain and enacted into a non-slave holding state, is very evident. A border warfare on the subject of runaway slaves would be raised in less than three months after any such disposition of matters; and in order to avoid these causes of disturbance the treaty is to be urged upon the immediate notice of the Senate.

Now the people of Texas having a clear and indisputable right to their own soil, have by the laws of property a clear and indisputable right to dispose of it, and this disposition they have already made in favor of the United States. In 1830 the question of transfer was submitted by the proper authorities to the people.

It is agreed to with unparalleled unanimity, only 93 dissentient voices being polled; so that the right of Texas to dispose of herself being ascertain'd, and that disposition having been made in our favor, it only remains to inquire whether the people of the United States, in view of the com-promises mutually made each other in the Constitution, possess the power of accepting the tendered offer. There are three methods whereby the Annexation may be effected:—1st—By treaty. 2d—By an Act of Congress without a treaty. 3d—By the right received to each State to enlarge its boundaries and annex additional territories with the consent of Congress.

ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.—As soon as the debate upon the 21st rule is closed, the annexation of Texas to the United States will probably arise—so prognostications

of the House of Representatives.

from Washington assure us. Although the real points of discussion are not many, yet there will undoubtedly be much extraneous matter logged into the controversy, and we may expect adi-

play of party bitterness, rancor, and animosity, but seldom witnessed even in Congressional debates.

The great difficulty of separating the main subject from collateral issues which accompany it will

be the rock which will disturb and agitate the turbulent tide of party politics, and cause a modifying of the waters to a still greater degree, in a stream never over and above placid or calm. The present time, above all other, is peculiarly unfavorable to any thing like calm or candid consideration of the subject.

The discussion of the abolition question has exasperated the public mind, in both the Northern and Southern States, and this very subject forms the strongest obnoxious feature in the mind of Northern men to the annexation.

At the South, the feeling of exasperation is still stronger, rendered so by the wavy warfare which has been going on in Congress, which they look upon as created by an attempt on the part of the North to infringe upon their rights, and an embittered feeling of anger and settled op-

position is the result.

The debate, therefore, in Congress, on the subject of the annexation of Texas, will not be so much the consideration of the real question at issue, as it may result for the good or detriment of the interests of our common country, as for an occasion to let out the bitterness which is boiling over in the breasts of political partisans.

THE HERALD.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT.

GEM. JOSEPH SMITH,
NAUVOO, ILLINOIS.

ANNEXATION OF TEXAS TO THE UNITED UNION.

The question begins to assume a most interesting aspect, and together with the Oregon question, threatens to overshadow all other considerations involved in the great Presidential contest now agitating the country. We are astonished that a man of so high repute in our nation as Mr. Webster, should be so blind to the just interest of the nation as to oppose the momentous accession to the proposed for this union or annexation. We say, that Texas should be annexed to the United States, for two reasons, those of commercial, and national advantages. Should it be ceded to Great Britain, in case a national war should ensue, she would be possessed of a country that will give her a decided advantage over us. We are glad to see that Gen. Smith, (our candidate for the Presidency,) is decidedly in favor of this important measure.

The following correspondence will doubtless be interesting to our readers. We copy from the Illinois State Register.

Washington, March 20, 1844.

SIR:—Several of the newspapers reaching this city on yesterday, contain a long letter, written by Mr. Webster, against the annexation of Texas to the United States. No official information has yet been given to the public that any treaty has been made, or even any negotiations going upon that subject; and I regret to see the opinions of persons so distinguished as Mr. Webster thrown out on the public mind, evidently with the view to create prejudice in advance against such a measure.

I have long had in my possession the letter of another distinguished citizen of this country, deeply deplored the original loss of Texas by negotiation, and warmly advocating its restoration to the United States. Heretofore I have not thought it proper, in any respects to publish that letter; but I am induced now to change that determination, and send you a copy of it. It was written by General Jackson more than a year ago; and with no possible party purpose whatsoever.

With him, the question of annexation rises infinitely above all mere party considerations. Subsequent letters (some very recent ones) which I have seen, whilst they show the deepest anxiety felt by him for the success of the measure, yet treat it throughout as a great national question, identified with the best interests of the whole country.

In the same spirit of nationality, I ask the publication of his opinions, that they may sustain before such a movement could be repelled with such force as we could organise on short notice!

Remember that Texas borders upon us, on our west, to 42 deg. of north latitude, and is our southern boundary to the Pacific. Remember, also, that if annexed to the United States our western boundary would be the Rio Grande, which is of itself a fortification, on account of its extensive, barren and uninhabited plains. With such a barrier on our west we are invisible. The whole European world could not in combination against us, make an impression on our Union. Our population on the Pacific would rapidly increase, and soon be strong enough for the protection of our eastern whalers, and, in the worst event, could always be sustained by timely aids from the intermediate country.

From the Rio Grande, over land, a large army could not march, or be supplied, unless from the Gulf by water, which by vigilance, could always be intercepted; and to march an army near the gulf, they could be harassed by militia, and detained till an organised force could be raised to meet them.

But I am in danger of running into unnecessary detail, which my debility will not enable me to close. The question is full of interest, also, as it affects our domestic relations, and as it may bear upon those of Mexico to us. I will not undertake to follow it out in its consequences in those respects; though I may say that, in all its aspects, the annexation of Texas to the United States promises to enlarge the circle of free institutions, and is essential to the United States, particularly as lessening the probabilities of future collision with foreign powers, and giving them greater efficacy, in spreading the blessings of peace.

I return you my thanks for your kind letter on this subject, and subscribe myself, with great sincerity,

Yours friend and obedient servant,

AARON V. BROWN.

Messrs. Blair & Rives.

Hermite, Feb. 12, 1843.

My dear sir—

Yours of the 22d ultimo has been received, and with it the Madisonian containing Gov. Gilmer's letter on the subject of the annexation of Texas to the United States.

You are not mistaken in supposing that I have formed an opinion on this interesting subject. It occupied much of my attention during my presidency, and I am sure he lost none of its importance by what has since transpired.

Soon after my election in 1829 it was made known to me by Mr. E. W., formerly my minister at the court of Madrid, that whilst at that court he had had the foundation of the treaty with Spain for the cession of the Floridas, and the settlement of the boundary of Louisiana, fixing the western limit of the latter at the Rio Grande, agreeably to the understanding of France—that he had written home to our government for powers to complete and sign this negotiation; but that instead of receiving such authority, the negotiation was taken out of his hands and transferred to Washington, and a new treaty was there concluded, by which the Sabine and not the Rio Grande, was recognised and established as the boundary of Louisiana.

Finding that these statements were true and that our government did really give up that important territory, when it was at its option to retain it, I was filled with astonishment. The right to territory was obtained from France; Spain stood ready to acknowledge it to the Rio Grande; and yet the authority asked by our minister to insert the true boundary was not only withheld, but in lieu of it, a limit was adopted which stripped us of the whole of the vast country lying between the two rivers.

On such a subject, I thought with the utmost honest, that it was right never to make any kind of boundary of the remaining territories extending the era of freedom; and it was in accordance with this feeling that I gave our minister to Mexico instructions to make open at negotiation

A NEW ADVOCATE FOR A NATIONAL BANK.

We have cast our eyes hastily over Geo. Smith's (*Mormon Joe*) "Views of the Powers and Policy of the Government of the United States. Nauvoo, 1844." This illustrious individual goes the whole figure with Messrs. Clay, Webster, Sargent, and the Whig party in general, for a national bank. After this, who can doubt the propriety of such an institution? Here is Joe's plan for a fiscal agent, which is quite as sensible, both in nature and object, as the famous whig fiscalities:

For the accommodation of the people in every State and Territory, let Congress show their wisdom, by granting a national bank, with branches in each State and Territory, where the capital shall be held by the nation for the mother bank, and by the States and Territories for the branches; and whose officers and directors shall be elected yearly by the people, with wages at the rate of two dollars a day for services; which several banks shall never issue any more bills than the amount of capital stock in her vaults and the interest. The net gain of the mother bank shall be applied to the national revenue, and that of the branch to the States' and Territories' revenue. And the bills shall be paid through the nation, which will in reality cure that fatal disorder known in cities as *bazaar*, and leave the people's money in their own pockets.

The prophet seems to be thoroughly imbued with the whig financial doctrines. He wants a national bank for the "accommodation of the people," and to save the federal and State treasuries from *tazzation*. In two respects, however, we think Joe's plan has decided advantages over those of Messrs. Clay and Webster. He sticks to the specie basis, dollar for dollar; and his plan is more economical, as the officers are to be selected by the people, "with wages at the rate of two dollars per day." There is another recommendation, however, of this "great financier," which, we fear, will somewhat embarrass the practical operation of his scheme. He tells the people:

"Petition your State legislatures to pardon every convict in their several penitentiaries; blessing them as they go, and saying to them, in the name of the Lord—*Go thy way, and sin no more.*"

We fear that, if this human recommendation be adopted, the "specie basis" would soon disappear from Joe's mother bank and branches, including that of Nauvoo, which would

show a "beggarly account of empty boxes."

Perhaps, however, we are unnecessarily apprehensive of these small thieves, who fall into the clutchess of the law, since the great thieves who robbed millions from the late whig bank and its satellites, are permitted to roam at large with impunity.

Upon the whole, however, we will do General Smith the justice to state, that we think his financial doctrines more sound, his scheme more feasible, than those of the hypocrites and quacks who, supported by a great party, have fleeced the country to the very quick, and are now eager to repeat the application of the shears.

The following passage calls vividly to mind Mr. Clay's Hanover speech in which he promised a perfect millennium to the country, as soon as Whig President should be elected:

"The country will be full of money and confidence, when a national bank of twenty millions, and a State bank in every State with a million or more, give a tone (an order of nationality) to money and credit, and make a circulating medium valuable in the purses of a whole community as in the coffers of a speculating banker or broker."

The prophet is not only thoroughly imbued with the financial doctrines of the Clay-and-Webster school, but has caught the very tone of their eloquence."

The General is not an admirer of lawyers. "Like the good Samaritan, he exclaims, 'Send every lawyer, as soon as he repents and obeys the ordinances of Heaven, to preach the gospel to the destitute, without purse or scrip, pouring in the oil and the wine.'" How it must have delighted his heart to learn that the pious Daniel has lately become an eloquent preacher! though we fear he does not "reant and obey the ordinances of the gospel," nor is contented—not he—to preach "without purse or scrip, however willing to 'pour in the oil and the wine.'

We cannot refrain from treating our readers to the following glowing passage, in which our friend Joseph eloquently describes the defeat of Mr. Van Buren. We have read nearly all the Whig slang on this same subject; and we have met with nothing to equal the gloomy grandeur of this portentous paragraph:

"At the age, then, of sixty years, our blooming republic began to decline, under the withering touch of Martin Van Buren. Disappointed ambition, thicks of power, pride, corruption, party spirit, faction, patronage, perquisites, fawning alliances, priestcraft and spiritual wickedness in high places, struck hands, and revolved in midnight splendor;

treacherous, perfidious, and contentious, mingled with hope, fear, and murmuring, rumbled through the Union, and agitated the whole nation, as would an earthquake at the centre of the earth, heaving the sea beyond its bounds, and shaking the everlasting hills. So, it hopes of better times, while jealousy, hypocritical pretensions, and pompous ambition, were luxuriating on the ill-gotten spoils of the people, they rose in their majesty, like a tornado, and swept through the land, till General Harrison appeared, as a star among the storm-clouds, for better weather."

After this, won't Mr. Botts give way, and let General Smith be the Whig candidate for the Vice Presidency? But let us finish the picture:—The good man died before he had the opportunity of applying one balm to ease the pain of our groaning country; and I am willing the nation should be the judge, whether General Harrison, in his exalted station, upon the eve of his entrance into the world of spirits, told the truth or not; with acting-President Tyler's three years perplexity and pseudo-whig-dictatorship, to heal his breaches, or show the wounds *secundum artum* (according to art.) Subsequent events, all things considered, Van Buren's downfall, Harrison's exit, and Tyler's self-sufficient turn to the whole go to show, as a Chaldean might exclaim: *Be-am etai elah be-shay-an grahah rameen.* (Certainly there is a God in heaven to reveal secrets.)

Shock indeed! And are we going to have a second edition of the massacre of St. Bartholomew? Are we in country? Are we to have a whole Nation as it were destroyed on account of their Religion? We hope not. We call upon the men of Illinois to reflect.

Several thousand able bodied men can be marshalled in a week for the protection of the Mormons; not to protect the religion, but to vindicate the great principle of Religious freedom. Our Institutions protect all alike, and all must be protected.—N. Y. Sun.

It will be seen from the above, that the tall doings of our neighbors in the south part of the county, and the big sayings of the Warsaw Message, (some time since dead,) are not seconded by the press, as they perhaps supposed they would; and that notwithstanding some of the well-meaning part of the community, are somewhat opposed to the religion of the Mormons, yet they are decidedly opposed to any violent means against them, or to their civil and religious rights being infringed upon.

Extract from a letter from London, received by the last steamer:—

"We have a Yankee here who has opened a shop in the Strand for the sale of American manufactured articles, such as cuttacks, screws, sugars, combs, pins, milk pails of cedar, wine coolers, corn brooms, wooden clocks, &c. &c. John Bull will find out at last, that we can make our own mouse traps."

Rev. Andrew Cooper, a Scotchman, about forty-six years of age, tall and muscular, sallow or rather swarthy complexion, thin auburn hair, inclined to curl with his son, a fine boy nine years old—left Brownsville, Licking county, Ohio, for Illinois, in June, 1841, and has never been heard of since. Any information regarding him, is anxiously sought for by his numerous friends in Scotland, and would be thankfully received and conveyed to them by the subscriber.

WM. HAMILTON.

Gratiot, Licking county, Ohio.

The different papers in Illinois, will please give the above an insertion.

A Halloo, steward, exclaimed a fellow in the steamboat Norfolk, after he had returned to bed—Halloo, steward! What mass. Bring me the way bill. What for, mass? I want to see if these bedbugs put down their names for this berth before I did; if not, I want 'em turned out.

The first Bell in Haverhill, says the Salem Gazette, was purchased in 1804, before that time there was a singular substitute, as appears by a vote passed in 1830. That Abram Tyler blow his horn half an hour before meeting, on the Lord's day, and on lecture days and receive one pound of pork annually for his services, from each family.

Mysterious and Extraordinary.—The Cincinnati Enquirer states, that on Saturday evening week, the skin of a negro boy, apparently about five years of age, was found floating along down the river, and was taken to shore at the foot of Ludlow street. The sculp and hair were above water, and at first led to the impression that it was a human body. It was found, however, to be a perfect hide from head to feet, carefully skinned, even to the toes and fingers, and as yet without smell. What tale of brutality is at the bottom of this extraordinary matter? It is impossible to conceive. Nothing of the kind, we are assured, was ever heard of as coming from a dissecting room; and as to all other sources the mind gropes in vain without supposing some most aggravated crime. Not a little excitement was created by the discovery in the neighborhood where it was made. The skin was floating a considerable distance out from shore when first seen.

The regular meeting of the members of the Ins. Socy, that was to have taken place this evening, is adjourned to Friday evening next.

THE TALKING MACHINE.—Du Solle says, there is nothing in New York better worth a visit than this extraordinary invention. We were there on Saturday last, the 2d inst., and took a good look at it. It has about as much brains as some of our representatives in Congress—talks as well and is quite as easily "played upon."

Father Miller, in the "Midnight Cry," of Dec. 7th, 1843, says:—

My principles, in brief, are that Jesus Christ will come again to this earth, cleanse, purify, and take possession of the same, with all his saints, sometime between the 21st of March, 1843, and the 21st of March, 1844."

The last number of the "Cry" says: "We have no new light on the Prophetic Periods. Our time ends with this Jewish year. If time be continued beyond that, we have no definite period to fix upon; but henceforward shall look for the event every hour till the Lord shall come. Others can give their views on the termination of the periods, on their own responsibility."

The Jewish year closes to day."

TO THE MEMORY

of

An Editor.

His pen is worn out—his inkstand is dry—His form is worked off—his case is all pit—His sick, red, and tattered, are a constant curse, And none but his imp knows the place where he died.

Employment of Americans by the Russian Government.—The Emperor of Russia, is engaged in one of the most noble works that can engage the national attention—the construction of a railroad between St. Petersburg and Moscow, a distance of about 400 miles. The road has been put under the superintendence of Major G. W. Whistler, an American Engineer; and the Baltimore American states that the Emperor has just concluded with the Establishment of Meas-

Eastwick, Harrison & Winans, of Philadelphia, for the furnishing of locomotive cars, &c. for the road. The contract is said to be the largest of the kind ever made in the world and was secured by these gentlemen in competition with some of the largest and most influential manufacturers of Great Britain. The number of locomotives to be built is one hundred and sixty two; with tenders for each; and the number of burthen cars is five thousand three hundred—together with duplicates of such parts of the machinery as may require to be renewed. Thirty locomotives and one hundred burthen cars in 1846; forty locomotives and one hundred burthen cars in 1847; and the balance cars in 1848.

The whole cost of the machinery contracted for will be more than four millions of dollars. Notwithstanding the Emperor is thus willing to employ American talent and enterprise, he has made it a distinct condition of the contract, that the entire work shall be done within the limits of his own kingdom, thus giving employment to his own people. The American adds that the Emperor last year ordered from Mr. R. Wins, the contractor, in this case, three powerful steam pile-driving machines, which are used in the construction of parts of the great Petersburg and Moscow railroad, where the country is marshy. These were found to answer so well, that Mr. W. is now constructing a fourth one for the same road. The Russian Minister is now, and has been for some time past under the orders of the Emperor, purchasing for Russia various agricultural implements of approved construction, besides other machinery that may prove serviceable in the Russian Empire.

[Cour. and Enquirer.]

An editor up country thinks it quite imprudent for one of the corps to get married, pooh says he, what the deuce has an editor to do with a wife writing for glory, and printing on trust? They ought to be ashamed of themselves to indulge in such luxuries. The greatest! Built yet. The Pope of Rome has issued his bull to the bishop of Quebec, and has appointed an apostolic vicar over the Oregon Territory.

A Miss Mis-Kissed.—An amusing incident occurred with a friend of ours this other day. He was expecting his mother in the evening cars from Baltimore, and like a good son repaired to the depot to meet her. It was a dark day, and by the time the cars arrived, there was no such thing as distinguishing the faces of passengers. As he entered one of the cars a lady seated in a corner addressed him as 'Father,' the voice was his Mother's, and the title one which she always gave him while at his house and among his children—so without hesitation, he threw his arms round the lady's neck and kissed her. Just then a gentleman pushed him gently aside and went through the same ceremony. This was very strange, he thought, a man kissing his mother! Hardly had the thought passed his mind, when his veritable mother came forward and kissed him. Very much embarrassed, he turned to the gentleman. Sir, I have made an egregious blunder, but whose pardon shall I ask, yours or the lady's? The sleek reply was, thou had better ask the lady's pardon, though I don't know, which had the best of the bargain, thee or my blooming daughter.

[Wash. Standard.]

The regular meeting of the members of the Ins. Socy, that was to have taken place this evening, is adjourned to Friday evening next.

THE TALKING MACHINE.—Du Solle says, there is nothing in New York better worth a visit than this extraordinary invention. We were there on Saturday last, the 2d inst., and took a good look at it. It has about as much brains as some of our representatives in Congress—talks as well and is quite as easily "played upon."

Father Miller, in the "Midnight Cry," of Dec. 7th, 1843, says:—

My principles, in brief, are that Jesus Christ will come again to this earth, cleanse, purify, and take possession of the same, with all his saints, sometime between the 21st of March, 1843, and the 21st of March, 1844."

The last number of the "Cry" says: "We have no new light on the Prophetic Periods. Our time ends with this Jewish year. If time be continued beyond that, we have no definite period to fix upon; but henceforward shall look for the event every hour till the Lord shall come. Others can give their views on the termination of the periods, on their own responsibility."

The Jewish year closes to day."

TO THE MEMORY

of

An Editor.

His pen is worn out—his inkstand is dry—His form is worked off—his case is all pit—His sick, red, and tattered, are a constant curse, And none but his imp knows the place where he died.

Employment of Americans by the Russian Government.—The Emperor of Russia, is engaged in one of the most noble works that can engage the national attention—the construction of a railroad between St. Petersburg and Moscow, a distance of about 400 miles. The road has been put under the superintendence of Major G. W. Whistler, an American Engineer; and the Baltimore American states that the

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them for the interest they took in the matter. One of the paragraphs from his letter is indicative of his present feeble condition and his resignation to his fate:—
"If I am to judge from my present afflictions, I cannot be here at the next Congress. I must long before, be in the tomb prepared for me; but I am in the hands of a just and wise Providence. When He makes the call, I am prepared, with due humility, to submit to His will. He has long spanned me through a long and varied life. How much longer I am to be here, He knows, and only He."

"Why is a good feather bed like Nauvoo?—Do you give it up?—well then—it is a piece of rest."

An old Soldier of the revolution who assisted at the capture of Major Andre, and was at the battle of Ticonderoga, was killed in Ohio, by the upsetting of his wagon, which threw him into a ditch where there was two feet of water, the box of the wagon inverted directly over him. His name was Furnace, and he was 85 years of age.

Remedy for the Bots.—The Southern Cultivator says, that strong tea, made of common garden sage, is an effectual remedy for the Bots. Give a quantity of strong tea, and the horse will recover in a few minutes. A branch of sage chopped into the feed for horses once a week, will prevent the Bots altogether.

There is to be a Free Mason newspaper started in Louisville, Kentucky. It is to be devoted to the Fraternity exclusively. Among the list of contributors is the name of the Kentucky "Minstrel Girl," and Mrs. A. B. Welby.

Extract of a letter from a Yankee in London, to his friend at home:

London, 1st Feb., 1844.

Dear Cousin,—
I suppose you know how much our folks have complained at the Yorkshire folks, who have imported their goods underfinshed into the United States, and sworn to invicces, too, and all true; and yet somehow the laws of the tariff were exactly not answered—that is making a thing half way, and only requiring finishing to make it complete, but leaves the finishing till after the duty was paid. Well, I was considerable anxious about that, and seeing no way to correct it by the law, I thought I would try my hand in seeing how the matter would work in the shape of retaliation; and that comes as high reciprocity as the prime minister can make it.

I got safe here by the packet on the 8th ultimo, and landed my cases of clocks. The duty was 25 per cent. on the value, and I put down on the invoice six shillings and nine pence sterling, each clock. The officer stared, and looking at the invoice, and then at my clocks. "What," says he, "only 6s. 9d. for these clocks—mahogany cases, three feet high, and warranted to go?" "That's no go's he; I must seize 'em." "Very well," says I, "do so. But the law says you must pay the invoice price and ten per cent. additional; and that is all care for, so go ahead." And so I left him.

Not caring to seem very anxious about it, I didn't go back to the custom house for nigh upon three weeks—for this is such an eternal big city, it takes nigh upon three weeks to walk about it and find out any thing concerning the clock trade—so I went back. Well says I, Mr. Officer, what about my clocks? Well sir, we called in some clock-makers to examine them, who said they would not go, as they were made merely to sell; the treasury conclude, you may pass your clocks at your invoice. And so I paid the duty accordingly and carried my clocks to the city. Now it seems, that all the custom house officers, all the clock makers, and all the lords of the treasury, did not see that only one small wheel, not bigger than a shilling, was wanting in each of these clocks, and that I had in my chest, and without it the clocks was "no go," but with it every man, woman and child can tell where the sun is—a great deal more accurately than they can through the fog and smoke of this city; for if it had not been for my clocks I never could have told day from night here. Well it warn't long after I got my clocks through the custom house before they were all going as true as the sun. And the way they regulated the time here is a caution to Roskell.

There is no people on earth can beat us in clock making. I sent one of mine to the Queen, and she is tickled most desperately with it, and regulates all her business by it, and don't allow any body to wind it up but Prince Albert. This business about state debts is very bad here, and makes us feel very small. Nations are like families. You know how the Stiles family went to ruin on account of not paying their debts. Good credit is almost as good as real money to any man; and just so it is with a family or a nation. Oh! Uncle Ebenezer used to say that as long as he paid interest promptly, he never knew the day he could not borrow all he wanted. I wish our states would think on this, for that is all lenders want. Love to all.

Your friend and cousin,
AMOS DOOLITTLE.

IRELAND.—On Saturday, 3d. Mr. M. Donah addressed the Court on behalf of Mr. Barrett, and Mr. Henn on behalf of Mr. Steele. During the day Mr. O'Connell applied to the Court that his address might be adjourned until Monday, and the Court complied. On Monday, then, at ten o'clock precisely, their Lordships took their seats upon the Bench,

and as soon as the names of the traverses and Jury were called over, Mr. O'Connell rose and commenced his speech, which was very long, and occupied the Court throughout the day. The Court was crowded with an immense throng of eager listeners.

Mr. O'Connell disclaimed having ever violated any law or having ever been actuated by any motive save a desire to serve his country. He, however, acknowledged himself a Repeater, and avowed that, with the most upright intentions his acts, since he first began that course of conduct which had brought him before their Lordships had for their end and object the Repeal of the Union. "I tell (he exclaimed) I cannot bear it—it was forced upon the Irish people by the most foul and unjustifiable means that ever a Government had recourse to, and I have the highest authority for saying so." He then went on, as he said, not to take back any of the sentiments he had advanced, but to repeat the substance of every thing he had previously said.

Mr. O'Connell ridiculed the idea of his course in behalf of Repeal being charged upon him as a conspiracy, and displayed the mockery of calling that a conspiracy which had been transacted at noon day, and published upon the winds. If there be a conspiracy, where is it? Where the time, the place, the circumstances, the actors? No specifications were made and it was not at all certain that he was even supposed to have been present at it. But if so, he certainly should have been informed of the time at which the conspiracy took place, that he might have the benefit of an alibi if he could make it out. Instead of the unraveling of dark and horrible machinations and treasonable confederacy, the Attorney General had occupied eleven mortal hours in reading and commenting upon extracts from newspapers which you had all read long ago, and knew all about, and had then thrown these dreadful newspapers into the jury box in a heap, and told the jury, "where they are—help yourselves to the conspiracy!" He had told them nothing proved nothing, hinted at nothing now—no new developments—nothing which a' the world did not already know. Was this the way to establish a conspiracy? To prove its charge of conspiracy, the prosecution relied first upon the public meetings in favor of Repeal, and next upon the newspapers. The idea of a conspiracy, from such facts, was absurd. Would slavery have been abolished if its advocates had entered into a conspiracy? And yet they held their public meetings, and made bitter and unrelenting enemies, and hid their newspapers, and their communists, and had done and suffered exactly the same as the friends of Irish Repeal—and their leading men, with equal propriety, ought to have been prosecuted for conspiracy; they should have indicted Wilberforce, who has written his name upon the most prominent pages of history as the strenuous advocate of freedom—and who will never be forgotten while a feeling of humanity exists—he should have been indicted for conspiracy. The venerable Clarkson, too, should not have escaped. Convict us, and he is not free in his old age. By the names of Wilberforce and Clarkson I conjure you to dismiss from your box every attempt to shut out from discussion. Large meetings, which were reported, too, in the newspapers, were held in favor of Catholic emancipation, and great agitation and excitement were produced. Was this a conspiracy? The Anti Corn Law League and the Anti-Slavery Society—they, too, held public meetings and received money—why were they not indicted for Conspiracy?

Mr. O'Connell then went on to examine the two classes of charges which had been made against the plotters—monster meetings and newspaper publications. The speech is altogether one of the ablest, most argumentative and powerful efforts we have ever read, and goes over the whole ground of the greatest question of Irish Repeal.

After Mr. O'Connell had concluded, the Court adjourned to the next day.

Reading a Fine.—On Thursday last a sleigh to which two fine horses were attached and in which sat a dashing buck and two extremely beautiful ladies, was seen dashing down the sixth avenue at the rate of ten miles an hour. The horses were without bells, and people stopped, looked and marvelled in silence, until, when near Fourth street, a child narrowly escaped being crushed beneath the runners of the vehicle.

Haloo, exclaimed an old gentleman to the buck who had halted, you will be fined, what for?

Because you have no bells.

Bells exclimed the tonish driver, no bell—you are blind; do you not see them?

See them—where?

Hore! pointing to the ladies,—if those are not bells where are they!

His wit saved him from the merited consequences of his daring and carelessness—this wit is a currency as valuable as specie sometimes. Low comedians, dunces out and editors, think it better.

The following inscription is literally taken from a show board:—Wrighton and reading and drew spelling and also Marchants Accounts with double Entry Postscript Girls and Boys Boarded, and good Yoschitz for children.

Pretty Superstition.—In Poland every individual is supposed to be born subject to some particular destiny or fate, which it is impossible for him to avoid. The month of his nativity has a mysterious

connection with one of the unknown precious stones; and when a person desires the object of his affections with an acceptable present, a ring is invariably given, glittering with the jewel by which the fate of that object is imagined to be determined and described.

For instance, a lady is born in January—her ring must therefore be jacinth or garnet, for these stones belong to the age, to our nation's prosperity. He has learned the all important lesson, "to profit by the experience of those who have gone before," so that, in short, Gen. Smith begins where other men leave off. I am aware this will appear a bold assertion to some, but I would say to such, call and form your acquaintance; as I have done, then judge.

Thus, Sir, you have a few leading items of my views of Gen. Smith, formed from personal acquaintance, which you are at liberty to dispose of as you think proper. I anticipate the pleasure of renewing my acquaintance with your citizens at a future day.

Yours, Respectfully,
A TRAVELLER.

April—Sapphire and Diamond, Resistance and innocence.

May—Emerald. Success in love.

June—Agate. Long life and health.

July—Cornelian or Ruby. The fortitude of, or the cure of evils springing from friendship or love.

August—Sardonyx. Congugal love and fidelity.

September—Chrysolite. Preserves from, or cures, fully.

October—Aquamarine or Opal. Misfortune and hope.

November—Topaz. Fidelity and the purest friendship.

December—Turquois or Malakito.

The most brilliant success and happiness in every circumstance of life; the Turquois has also the property of procuring friendly, as the old saying is, that he who possesses a Turquois will always be sure of friends.

For the Neighbor.

My Editor, I have noticed in your valuable Paper, the reply of two or three individuals to my offer for half a million of brick; neither of which suit me exactly; therefore unless some new offer is made, I shall wait till brick making commences. I have taken some observations on the brick of the City, as I have understood from the different kilns; the kind in Mr. Irvin's store, is the best I have seen, being pressed, and one thickness of these brick, will make a dry wall, thru two thickness unpressed, and will be more durable. At present I leave the subject, with this suggestion, those who want my money for brick, must press them; and every man would say the same, were he as well acquainted with the matter as I am; and knew that dressed brick could be made as cheap as those of unpressed, by the saving the cost of broken and waste brick; and one house of unpressed brick is worth two of unpressed.

A BUILDER.

For the Neighbor.

NAUVOO MANAGER, March, 1844.

MR. EDITOR:—Before I take my departure, permit me to express my views relative to the leading men of your city, where I have been these few days.

I have been conversant with the great men of the age, and, last of all, I feel that I have met with the greatest, in the presence of your esteemed prophet, Gen. Joseph Smith. From many reports I had reason to believe him a bigoted religious, as ignorant of politics as the savages; but to my utter astonishment, on a short acquaintance, I have found him as familiar in the cabinet of nations, as with his Bible; and in the knowledge of that book, I have not met with his equal in Europe or America. Although, if I should be forced to differ with him in some items of faith; his nobleness of soul will not permit him to take offence at me.

March 6, 1844. no49-1f.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

THE subscriber is prepared to execute any business pertaining to the offices of Notary Public, when called upon; such as, drawing, and taking the acknowledgment of Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds, Bills of Sale, &c. Also, taking Depositions, Affidavits, and Protest of Notes and Bills of Exchange.

Fees.—For taking acknowledgement of Deeds and other instruments, to take effect in the county, 25cts.

To take effect out of the county, 50c.

HENDERSON CIRCUIT COURT, JUN. 10 to the June Term, A.D. 1844.

Thomas A. Lyne, vs. Petition for Divorce.

Mercy Lyne. NOTICE is hereby given to the above named defendant, Mercy Lyne, that affidavit has been filed in our said Circuit Court, that the said defendant is a non-resident of this State, and that the complainant has filed his bill herein, and that a summons in Chancery has been issued returnable on the first day of the Term thereof, to be held at the court house in Quakka, on the first Monday of June next, and that unless said defendant shall appear before the Judge of our said Circuit Court, setting as a Court of Chancery, on the first day of the said Term thereof, and plead, demur, or answer to the complainant's bill herein filed, the same will be taken as confessed and a decree will be entered accordingly.

JOHN S. POLLOCK, Clerk.
P. A. GOODWIN, S. J. for Compl.
Quakka, April 3d 1844. no49-4w.

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET
For Nauvoo, Fort Madison, Burlington, Oquaka, Bloomington, Dauphin, and Roc Island.

and Roc Island.

The well known and light draught steamer SARAH ANN. E. H. Gleim, master, will run as a regular packet between the above ports, leaving St. Louis every Thursday, at 12 o'clock, x.—The accommodations of the Sarah Ann are inferior to no boat on the Upper Mississippi. She is provided with Evans' Safety Guard, to prevent explosion of boilers, as well as is attached a fire engine and hose in case of fire. For freight or passage, apply on board.

JOSEPH W. COOLIDGE.

Nauvoo, April 7, 1844.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Joseph Alford, late of Hancock county Ill., deceased, are hereby requested and notified to exhibit the same before the Probate Justice of said county, on the first Monday in June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for adjustment and allowance and all those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the under-signed.

ZERAH PULSEY, Administrator.

April 4, 1844. no50-

RAN AWAY

FROM the subscriber, on the 6th inst.,

David Taylor, an apprentice boy aged about 16 years. The public are cautioned not to harbor or trust him on my account, as I will pay no debts of his contracting after this date.

JOSEPH W. COOLIDGE.

Nauvoo, April 7, 1844.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

Synopsis of the Bible and Concordance to the same. Also a new work entitled, A history of the Priesthood from the beginning of the world to the present time, &c. &c.

Mr. Winchester (the author of the above works) has a few of each kind on hand which he will sell low for cash.

Those wishing to purchase, will do well to call soon at his residence in the house of R. Peirce on the corner of Hotelkiss and Granger Streets, or at this office.

ZERAH PULSEY.

April 4, 1844. no49-2w.

From the St. Louis Price Current.

SAINT LOUIS WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT.

CONTRIVED WEEKLY.

from to

Ashes—per lb.

Pot, 7 8

Parl., 9 10

Aspers—per dozen.

Collins', 13 80 18 00

Others, 12 00 14 00

Bags—Mo. per yard.

Bale Bags—Mo. per lb.

Bearskins—per lb.

Bear—per bushel.

Bear—per lb.

Caster Beans—per bushel.

Catkins—Molded, 23 25

NATIONAL HOTEL
TOWER OF MARS AND THIRDS.
Saint Louis, Missouri.

TO THE CITIZENS OF NAUVOO.
The subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo and its vicinity, that he has commenced burning lime, and will keep on hand a constant supply during the present season, which will sell on reasonable terms at his shop at the old Temple, stone quarry, on Main Street.

J. H. VAN Natta

April 2d, 1844. no40-1.

NOTICE.
My wife Gerusha, and two of her sons, one Mile, about seventeen years old; the other Erastus, about fifteen years old, have all of them left their home and my house without just cause. I forbid all persons harboring or trusting them, or any of them, on my account, for I shall pay nothing on their account.

MILES WILCOX.

March 9, 1844. Hancock co. Ill.

A LIST OF LETTERS.
REMAINING In the Post Office at Nauvoo, Hancock county, Ill., on the Friday of April; which, if not taken out before the 1st of July, will be sent to the Post Office Department as dead letters. All persons calling for said letters will please say they are advertised or they may not get them.

A Abbott Stephen

Abercromby Sam'l R

Alexander Alvan

Atkinson Elijah S

Atkinson John

B Blackwell W

Brown M

Burke Jas S

Blackburn Joseph S 2

Baker Nelson

Brownish C

Brownly Johnson

Brownoff Jas

Brownfield

Brown G W

Brown J W

Brown Jacob

Bryant Wm

Bryant Miss Lucy

Burke M's

Burke Bell or John

Bull Tamm

Burton Adises 2

Bryant

Bannister Geo

Botsford James

Buchanan Joseph

C Blackwell

C Blackwell Henry

C Clark Walter

C Clark Raymon

C Clark Wm

C Davis David S

C Clark Deetics

C Coopé Wendall

C & C Marcellina N 2

C & C Brown 2

C & C Smith 2

C & C Morrison John

C & C Cuthbertson Robt

C & C Calkins Edwin R

C & C Cogswell J H

C & C Conley Solomon

C & C Conner Sarah

C & C Chase Harry

C & C Dugay Henry

C & C Dugay Chas

C & C Dugay Henry

C & C Dugay Louis S 2

C & C Dorothy Dennis

C & C Decker Isaac

C & C Dennis' Febron

C & C Decker Chas

C & C Evans John

C & C Edwards Wm W

C & C Steele John

C & C Steele Henry

C & C Steele John

C & C Steele John